

THE attention of the former clients of B. F. Pritchard, Esq., of Indianapolis, Indiana, who have not written to me since December 1876, is again called to the following:

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, Nov. 13, 1876.

GEORGE E. LEMON, Esq., WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEAR SIR: You are hereby authorized to notify each of my clients that I have transferred to you all their claims, evidences, &c., and that it is my desire they should correspond with you hereafter, and forward such evidence as you may need to complete their claims.

(Signed,) B. F. PRITCHARD.

This proposed transfer was submitted to the Hon. Z. Chandler, Secretary of the Interior, for his consideration and action. The following extract from his letter, written to the Hon. J. A. Bentley, Commissioner of Pensions, explains itself, and to it your attention is invited:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6, 1876.

SIR:

In view of the peculiar state of facts existing in the case, and the good standing of Mr. LEMON as an Attorney before this Department, as well as his apparent good faith in this entire transaction, I am of the opinion that it would be proper to allow the transfer to be made.

(Signed,) Z. CHANDLER,
Secretary.

HON. J. A. BENTLEY,
COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

In accordance with the foregoing, the Hon. J. A. Bentley, Commissioner of Pensions, issued an order recognizing me in all cases filed by Mr. Pritchard prior to October 16, 1876, wherein he had the power of substitution.

CLAIMS! CLAIMS!

THIS CLAIM-HOUSE ESTABLISHED, 1865.

PENSIONS: If wounded, injured, or have contracted any disease, however slight the disability, apply at once, thousands entitled.

It is desired to correct an erroneous impression that prevails to some extent, that pension is a gratuity—a sort of charity bestowed by the Government,—and that the poor only are entitled. Pension is neither a gratuity nor a charity, but is a just, though inadequate, compensation to the soldier for the impairment of his physical and mental ability to perform manual labor, and is, in fact, a part of his contract with the Government, implied, if not expressed, in so many words.

Some persons entertaining the impression alluded to, refrain from applying through a sensitiveness of being regarded as objects of the charity of the Government; others do not apply by reason of possessing a competency. To the first class I would say, you are indulging a false pride, as the pension is your due as much as were pay, rations, and clothing. To the second class I would say, that fortune is fickle, and to-morrow you may need what to-day you regard with too much indifference to apply for, and each year's delay increases the difficulty of establishing your title. Your disability is likely to increase with age, and may be the cause of your death, in which event, you will have made some provision for your heirs, by establishing a claim.

HEIRS: Widows, children under twenty-one years, dependent mothers, fathers, and brothers and sisters under twenty-one years entitled.

Widows who REMARRY WHILE THEIR CLAIMS ARE PENDING, are entitled to receive Pension up to the date of remarriage, provided they applied within five years from the date of death of the soldier.

WAR OF 1812: SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE WAR OF 1812, who served SIXTY DAYS, and were honorably discharged, and those who have been personally named in any resolution of Congress for any specific service in that War, although their term of service may have been less than sixty days, are entitled to a pension of \$8 per month.

THE WIDOW of any such soldier who has died, is entitled to the same amount of Pension, provided that she was married to him prior to February 17, 1815, and has not remarried.

Correspondence is invited with soldiers of the War of 1812, and their Widows, who are debarred from a Pension by reason of insufficient service or by date of marriage, as the approaching Congress is expected to modify the law so as to embrace all surviving soldiers of that War who served TEN days, and the Widows of such who were married prior to 1850.

DESERTION does not operate as a bar to PENSION, nor does DISHONORABLE DISCHARGE.

INCREASE: Pension laws are now more liberal than formerly, and many are entitled to better rates. Apply at once for list of questions to determine right to higher rate.

RESTORATION TO PENSION ROLLS: Pensioners who have been unjustly dropped from the Pension Rolls, or whose names have been stricken therefrom by reason of failure to draw their Pension for a period of three years, or by reason of re-enlistment, are advised to communicate with this House at once, with a view to having their Pensions RESTORED or RENEWED.

LOYAL PENSIONERS IN STATES LATELY IN REBELLION can now be restored to the rolls and obtain all arrears of Pension due.

LAND WARRANTS: Soldiers of the War of 1812, and of other Wars that have occurred from 1790 to March 3, 1850, their Widows, former Widows (if they applied during widowhood) or Children, (if under age March 3, 1855,) who have not received Land Warrants, are entitled to 160 acres, provided the soldier served FORTY DAYS, or was in a battle or skirmish, in which last event one HOUR'S service would give title.

No Bounty land has been provided for soldiers or sailors of the late War of Rebellion or their heirs. They can only acquire a title to Government Land by Purchase or actual Settlement.

BOUNTY.

ONLY ONE LAW HAS BEEN ENACTED since July 28, 1866, granting Bounty to ex-soldiers. This law provides a Bounty of \$100 to those who enlisted prior to July 22, 1861, for three years, and were actually mustered into the service prior to August 6, 1861, and discharged on account of a disability contracted in the service, and in line of duty, before two years' service.

THE ADDITIONAL BOUNTY law is still in force, the time for filing claims under it having been extended until 1880. Soldiers who enlisted between April 19, 1861, and December 24, 1863, in new organizations, and between April 1, 1864, and July 18, 1864, for two or three years, and were honorably discharged on account of expiration of term, by reason of their services being no longer required, or wounds or injuries received in line of duty, became entitled to \$50 or \$100 under

this act, according to term of enlistment, provided they received or are entitled to receive, under former acts, a Bounty of \$100, and no more.

WIDOWS, MINOR CHILDREN, AND PARENTS, in the order named, are entitled to the ADDITIONAL BOUNTY provided by the act of July 28, 1866, in case the soldier enlisted prior to July 18, 1864, for a period of not less than two years, and for a Bounty of \$100, and no more, and died in the service. They are also entitled in cases where the soldier enlisted as above, and was discharged by reason of disability contracted in the service and in line of duty before two years' service, and died of such disability, or its sequence, before the passage of the act cited. These heirs named are also entitled to said Bounty in every case where the soldier would have been entitled, if living. (See the preceding paragraph.)

Those discharged on account of WOUNDS or INJURIES received in service, and in line of duty, are entitled to the same amount of Bounty as though the full term was served, provided that they were discharged solely on account of wound or injury, no disease which may have existed at the time being taken into consideration.

Those who, after having served NINE MONTHS, and been HONORABLY DISCHARGED, re-enlist in another organization for three years, between January 1, 1863, and April 1, 1864, are regarded as VETERANS, and should have received \$400 Bounty for their second service, provided that they were discharged by reason of the GOVERNMENT NO LONGER REQUIRING THEIR SERVICES, OR ON ACCOUNT OF WOUND OR INJURY RECEIVED WHILE IN SERVICE AND IN LINE OF DUTY.

Seamen and ordinary seamen, who enlisted between February 24, and July 18, 1864, and did not receive three months' advance pay as a Bounty, are entitled to same.

PRISONERS OF WAR: Ration money promptly collected.

FURLOUGH RATIONS: Amounts due promptly collected.

All such claimants are invited to send me their FURLOUGHS and EXTENSIONS of same, as in the absence of such papers no collection can be made.

PRIZE MONEY Due officers and seamen promptly collected.

INDEMNITY FOR EFFECTS lost by the sinking, or destruction in any other manner, of a vessel, collected in a short time.

OFFICERS ACCOUNTS and CLAIMS: Special attention is given by this House to the settlement of OFFICERS' ACCOUNTS and Returns, and Claims of whatever character.

NEW DISCHARGES: HONORABLY DISCHARGED soldiers whose DISCHARGE PAPERS have been lost or destroyed, can obtain a CERTIFICATE OF HONORABLE DISCHARGE, on imitation parchment, copied from the records of the War Department and duly certified by the proper officer.

REJECTED, DELAYED, and ABANDONED CLAIMS: I have been very successful in having claims that have been rejected, reopened and allowed; also in removing the cause of delay in their adjustment; and where cases have been abandoned by attorneys as hopeless, I have in many cases taken them up and secured their allowance.

PATENTS: Special attention given to business before the Patent Office. Interference Cases, Extensions before Congress, Infringement Suits in different States, and all litigations appertaining to Inventions or Patents. Copyrights secured. Contested Land Cases prosecuted before the United States General Land Office and Department of the Interior.

Prompt attention given to cases before the Southern Claims Commission, and before Congress.

Write a full history of case and enclose two postage stamps, and a full and satisfactory reply, with proper papers, will be returned free.

As this may reach the hands of some persons unacquainted with this House, we append hereto, as specimens of the testimonials in our possession, copies of letters from several gentlemen, distinguished politically and militarily, and widely known throughout the United States:

BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS, October 24, 1876.

I take great pleasure in recommending Captain GEORGE E. LEMON, now of Washington, D. C., to all persons who may have claims to settle or other business to prosecute before the Departments at Washington. I know him to be thoroughly qualified, well acquainted with the laws, and with Department rules in all matters growing out of the late war, especially in the Paymaster's and Quartermaster's offices. I have had occasion to employ him for friends of mine, also, in the soliciting of patents, and have found him very active, well informed, and successful. As a gallant officer during the war, and an honorable and successful practitioner, I recommend him strongly to all who may need his services.

S. A. HURLBUT, M. C.,
Fourth Congressional District, Illinois.
Late Major General, U. S. Vols.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3, 1875.

From several years' acquaintance with Captain GEORGE E. LEMON, of this city, I cheerfully commend him as a gentleman of integrity and worth, and well qualified to attend to the collection of Bounty and other Claims against the Government. His experience in that line gives him superior advantages.

W. P. SPRAGUE, M. C.,
Fifteenth District of Ohio.
JAS. D. STRAWBRIDGE, M. C.,
Thirteenth District of Pennsylvania.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, BOISE CITY,
IDAHO TERRITORY, September 6, 1876.

Captain GEORGE E. LEMON, Attorney and Agent for the collection of war claims at Washington City, is a thorough, able, and exceedingly well-informed man of business, of high character, and entirely responsible. I can assure all having war claims requiring adjustment that their interests cannot be confided to safer hands.

M. BRAYMAN,
Governor of Idaho, and late Maj. Gen. Vols.

Any person desiring information as to my standing and responsibility will, on request, be furnished with a satisfactory reference in his vicinity or Congressional District.

POSTAGE.

The amount expended for postage in conducting the correspondence in original pension claims, and in increase claims where a new disability is alleged, ranges from about thirty cents to about one dollar, averaging in such claims about fifty cents.

Increase claims, when new disability is not alleged, require much less postage, ranging from about nine cents to about eighteen cents.

Making no charge for services in pension and bounty claims unless successful, claimants are requested to keep me whole in matters of postage. This a small matter to each claimant, but a very important one to me, as it requires about \$250 a month postage to conduct my business.

GEORGE E. LEMON,

Counselor at Law, Solicitor of Patents and Claims.

Prosecutes Claims before Congress; Practices in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; Appears Before all the Departments.

Special attention to Pension and Bounty Claims and to the settlement of Accounts of Officers of the Army and Navy.

Offices, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19, No. 916 F Street, Lock Box 47. WASHINGTON, D. C.

ATTENTION!

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A monthly journal devoted to the interests of soldiers and sailors of the late war, and all pensioners of the United States.

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The objects of this journal are to secure to soldiers and sailors their rights, and to expose their wrongs to public inspection so that correction may be made. In its columns will be advocated

FIVE GREAT MEASURES

vital to the interests of all who fought in the late war, namely—

I. The passage of a law by Congress EQUALIZING BOUNTIES.

II. The passage of a law by Congress, under which the pension of a soldier wounded, injured, or diseased, or the family of a deceased soldier, may COMMENCE FROM THE DATE OF DISCHARGE, OR THE DATE OF DEATH.

III. The extension of the pension laws, so as to include SOLDIERS OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

IV. The extension of the pension laws, so as to include ALL SURVIVORS OF THE WAR OF 1812 AND THEIR WIDOWS, regardless of length of service.

V. The passage of amendments by Congress to remedy innumerable DEFECTS IN THE EXISTING PENSION LAWS.

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